DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE Platt of Connecticut Argues That the President Is in Supreme Command and His Power Could Not Be Controlled by Congress-Daniel and Chandler Dissent.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The conference port on the Hawatian bill was laid before the Senate to day and with the consent of Mr. Cullom (Rep. III.) in charge of the report, it was disagreed p and a new conference ordered, Senators Cullom Clark, (Rep. Wyo.) and Morgan (Dem. Ala.) being appointed conferees.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Bacon (Dem. Ga.) calling for information as to extra pay to army officers in Cuba and Porto Rico who are performing civil duties, and as to expendies for quarters, horses, mules, equippages, &c., for such officers, were laid before the Senate. Remarks were made in support of the resolutions Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.) who riticised previous statements of the War Department in reply to resolutions offered by him on the same subject, and declared that they were of a piece with all the other statements coming from the executive department which were meant

to conceal and cover up all that had taken place Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) defended the War-Department and said that he had seen there this morning four bound volmes of typewritten matter prepared in response to the Pettigrew resolutions. He spoke of the unavoidable extra expenses of army officers performing civil functions in Cuba and Porto Rico, and said that some of those officers had made representations to the War Department of the position in which they were placed, being compelled to make expenditures beyond their army pay. The allowances made in such cases were not extra pay, but were temporary allow ances made by the President to meet the occasions. The President, he said, was in supreme command Cuba, answerable, in a measure, to Congress,

but not disposing of any money over which Congress had direct control. The amounts paid were

taken out of the revenues of the island and were merely to meet the expenses of the military oc-

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) argued that the only question for the Senate was whether the allowans to army officers charged with the civil administration of the affairs of Cuba were reasonable or were extravagant. "Is Congress," he asked, "to legislate for Cuba? What right has Congress to legislate for Cuba, any more than for Canada?

legislate for Cuba? What right has Congress to legislate for Cuba, any more than for Canada?

Mr. Daniel—Do not the laws of the United States as to the pay and emoluments of army officers apply in Cuba, or do they not?

Mr. Platt —As to the pay and emoluments of army officers, yes; but as to what shall be done in Cuba, no. Cuba is under military authority. It is in military occupation. That occupation is under executive authority, and not under legislative authority.

Mr. Daniel expressed his surprise at the doctine of absolutism laid down by Mr. Platt. Such a doctrine, he said, should not go unchallenged. The President of the United States has certain specific powers under the Constitution. Beyond those, his great executive duty was to see that the laws were faithfully executed. It was a new, if not purely original, idea of the Senator from Connecticut that the President was so far beyond the laws of the United States has Congress could not determine his duties as a military officer in executing a specific order.

Is not that the blossoming of the imperial idea? Mr. Tillman broke in.

It is not its blossoming." Mr. Daniel replied, it is its perfected and rotten fruit. It will flow the tree of its own weight. And I trust it will do something to remind the people of the country of the fearful precipice over which they stand, and remind them that they should be more careful than they have been in trusting their lives, fortunes and military destinies to illimitable executive power."

Mr. Daniel declared that the doctrine enum-

lives, fortunes and military destinies to illimitable executive power.

Mr Daniel declared that the doctrine enunciated by Mr Platt would remit this country to the most complete militarism and absolutism that the world had ever known.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) expressed his dissent from the doctrine stated by the Senator from Connecticut, that the military power of the President in Cuba could not be controlled by legislation of Congress. He admitted that allowances might legally be made to cover the expenses of army officers in Cuba who were performing military duties, but he did not think that their salaries could be legally increased.

ary duties, but he did not think share to legally increased.

Mr. Tillman expressed a strong desire to know when the island of Cuba would be turned over to its own people. "I think," he said, "that the American people would be very much delighted to know when the pledge to give the Cubans absolute autonomy and to withdraw from the island is to

After further discussion the two resolutions were agreed to.

Senate bill for the purchase of the property known as the Corcoran Art Gallery in the city of Washington, at a price not exceeding \$332,500.

was passed.

The Quay case was then taken up and Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) addressed the Senate in favor of the right of Mr. Quay to a seat in the Senate under the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Quay case then went over till Monday next, after the routine morning business, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

VOLCANO IN THE PHILIPPINES. Col. Howe's Report on the Eruption of Mayor

Earthquake Breaks Deep Sea Cable. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Col. Walter Howe of the Forty-seventh Infantry has made a report to the War Department on the eruption of the volcano Mayon, eight miles from Legaspi, in the Philippines. He says that it commenced on the afternoon of March 1, and that with the naked eye one could see large stones thrown out. He

The eruption fluctuated from time to time, but gradually grew worse, until large streams of red hot lava could be seen at night flowing d wn the mountain, one stream apparently reachthe sea about six miles from here. For one day and night the eruption was accompanied by a rumbling noise, at times increasing to a roar, which was very terrifying. All the houses in Legasyi shook and windows and doors rattled. On the morning of March 3 this vibration and noise was very trying. There was no wind, and the clouds of smoke could be seen reaching far the top of the volcano. This spread out and covered the town, the san became obscured, and a thin cloud of ashes fell constantly. It cleared in the stemoon sufficiently to show about one half the crater at sunset, but the rumbling and roating, with the flow of lava, continued all night. This morning (March 4) the eruption seems to be practically over, although smoke obscures the mountain and steam is still rising from the hot lava."

The delay in the receipt of news at the War Department from the troops at Iloilo and other points on the island of Panay was explained to-day by Gen A. W. Graely, chief of the Signal Corps of the Army, who said that the interruption is due to a break in the deep see cable caused by a violent earthquake. The Signal Corps in the Philippines have begun the construction of a new cable line between Cebu and Ormac, on the island of Leyte, to connect with Manila. Gen Greely said loday that the interruption of the line between libio and Manila will break all cable communication with the lower islands of the Philippine group until about May I, by which time it is expected to have the break repaired. into the heavens, perha ps five miles or more above

\$50,000 FIRE IN GREENPOINT. Bemp Storage Department of One of the

Cordage Trust's Plants Gutted. he hemp storage department of the Ameriean Manufacturing Company's jute mills at Noble and West streets, Greenpoint, was sutted yesterday by fire. The plant is the most extensive controlled by the Cordage Trust and employs nearly one thousand men, women and boys and occupies two blocks. All the departments are separated by brick walls. The fire was -nilned to the storage department and did not interfere with the operation of the miles went the machinery was started at 1.0 clock. Damage to building and stock \$50,000.

"wo Miserly Sisters Assaulted and Robbed. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 21.-Martha and Sarah J. Rainer, spinsters, living near Glenmore Lake, were assaulted and robbed this orning. Martha is dangerously injured. The sisters were misers, living squalidly and were supposed to have large sums of money in the house. The robber secured \$50. Four years ago, this family were found dressed in noursacks, all ill with pneumonia, and one deal-sitting in a chair. Since that time one sister and brother have died, it is eald, from neglect of themselves. The two sisters were assaulted and robbed in a similar manner two years ago.

A Bit of Hickory Nut Kills a Little Girl.

Amelia Akueawicz, 20 months old, of 59 North irst street, Williamsburg swallowed a small dece of hickory nut yesterday. It lodged in her roat. Her mother undertook to remove it, it instead pressed the obstruction into the roat. When the child began to gasp Mrs. knoawicz and her husband hastened to the astern district hospital with the little one. It ill had become so weak that she died.

FEDERAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Measure Agreed Upon by the mittee on Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 21. - The House Committee on Labor to-day concluded its consideration of the bill generally known as the Eight-Hour law, and with the committee's next meeting it will be in order to move that it be reported to the House. The committee struck out the first and third sections, because they were practically a repetition of the law of Aug. 11, 1892. When the bill was originally drawn, said Chairman Gardner, that act had never been enforced, nor, so far as the committee knew, had any effort been made to enforce it. Since then, however, in the Bledsoe case, there was a conviction under it in the Federal Court for the Northern District of California, and its constitutionality affirmed. So the committee believed it safer to abide by the law than attempt to interfere with it in any way and jeopardize its validity. So Mr. Gardner, who had written the bill, with the approval of the Federation of Labor struck out the sections relating to that law, and the committee sustained him. The bill as finally agreed upon reads as follows:

sustained him. The bill as finally agreed upon reads as follows:

"Section 1—That each and every contract to which the United States, any Territory or the District of Columbia is a party, and every contract made for or on behalf of the United States or any Territory or said District, which contract may invoive the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of any contractor or sub-contractor, doing or contracting to do any part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, and each and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of the stipulation directed by this act of \$5 for each laborer, workman, or mechanic, for each and every calendar day in which he shall labor more than eight hours; and the inspector or other officer or person whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of any such contract are compiled with shall report to the proper officer of the United States, or any Territory or the District of Columbia, all violations of the stipulation in this act provided for in each and every contract, and the amount of the penalties stipulated in any such contract shall be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to pay the moneys due under such contract, whether the violations for which said penalties were imposed were by the contractor, his agent or employees. No person in behalf of the United States, or any Territory or the District of Columbia, shall rebate or remit any penalty imposed under any stipulation herein provided for, unless upon a linding, which he shall make up and certify, that such penalty was imposed by reason of an error of fact.

"Section 2—That nothing in this act shall apply to any existing contracts or to soldiers and sailors enlisted, respectively, in the army or navy of the United States; nor to transportation by land or water, nor to contracted for or danger to life or property; n

BEAT HIS DYING WIFE.

Charge Against a Bridge Car Conductor-Has Two Policies on His Wife's Life.

Michael J. Kairns, who is employed as a conductor on the Bridge railroad, was sent to Raymond Street Jail for ten days by Magistrate Bristow of the Adams street station in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of intoxication, to which he pleaded guilty, and on his release he may be tried on a charge of assaulting his wife, who is dying of consumption at their home. 130 Nassau street. Mrs. Kairns has been sick for nearly a year, and, on Friday, the doctor in

for nearly a year, and, on Friday, the doctor in attendance having informed her relatives that she could not recover and might die at any time, the Rev. Father Tierney of the pro-Cathedral in Jay street administered the last rights of the Church.

A few hours later her husband returned home drunk, and, it is said, that after driving his sister-in-law away from his wife's bedside he seized his four-year-old daughter Alice and used the child as a club to beat his wife with. Finally, it is said, he threw the child on the bed on top of the dying woman.

Father Tierney having been told that this had occurred had Detective Sergeant O'Brien summoned from the Adams street station. Kairns was arrested, and when he was searched at the station two insurance policies on his wife's life were found in his pocket. When arraigned yesterday morning he admitted that he had been drunk, and begged the Magistrate to be merciful as he was likely to lose his job on the Bridge it he was sent to jail. He also promised to take the pledge. When asked about his treatment of his dving wife he professed to have no recollection of what had taken place. In addition to Alice, who is a very sickly child, the couple have another child, Mamie, 12 years old.

FREEL'S PAWNSHOP AFIRE.

Detectives Carry Out Diamonds and Jewelry Two Canary Birds Suffocated.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon the cellar of Henry Freel's pawnshop at 29 Chambers street. Freel was about to close up when he saw smoke coming from the cellar. He grabbed a pail of water and started downstairs, but was compelled to turn back, owing to the smoke. Mr. Freel's family were notified to the smoke. Mr. Freel's family were notined and they got out of the apartments on the upper floors in safety. Detectives Allen and Dissler went into the shop and, gathering up all the diamonds and jewelry that were in the window, carried them to the Oak street station. Two canary birds which were left behind by the family were killed by the smoke. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the cellar, which was filled with pawned goods. The damage amounted to about \$5,000.

DIED OF A BLOW.

Employees of a Tailor Shop Had Fun With Feinberg When He Asked for Work.

Jacob Feinberg, a tailor, 45 years old, died yesterday at his home. 103 Division street, of injuries received, the police say, on Tuesday in the tailor shop of Goodstein & Malawisto at 83 Canal street. The employees started to have fun with Feinberg when he applied for work, and one of them, it is said, struck Feinberg on and one of them, it is said, struck reinberg on the head with a felt roller, used for pressing clothes. The police arrested Harris M. Good-stein, one of the proprietors of the store, and Nicholas Skalencho, a tailor who lives at 6 Prince street. Goodstein denied hitting Feln-berg. Detective Shechan, who investigated the case, says that Skalencho admitted to him that he hit Feinberg on the back with the felt roller, but did not hit him on the head.

Ethical Culture Society's Fresh Air Fund. The Young Men's Union and the Ladies

Committee of the Society for Ethical Culture will hold the annual entertainment for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund of the society and the Hudson guild on Saturday evening. April 28, at Sherry's. The programme will consist of a concert and a series of tableaux. Among the artists who have volunteered for the concert are Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, Mrs. Catherine Fisk, contralto, and Mr. Leo Altman, violinist. The work of the Fresh Air Fund is non-sectarian. The children are recruited from branch organi-The children are recruited from branch organizations of the society, such as the Workingmen's School, the Crippled Children's Guild, and the Hudson Guild for Boys and Girls. The latter, which will receive half of the proceeds of the entertainment, is managed by Dr. John L. Elliot, and its principal activities consist of a kindergarten, a mothers' club, schools for boys and girls, and lectures on household economy for children. More than five hundred boys and girls receive the benefits of the Hudson guild every year.

Wanted His Wife's Death Investigated

Stephen A. Foluhoff of 663 Sixth avenue asked Coroner Hart yesterday to investigate the death of his wife, who died in the New York Hospital on March 29 of peritonitis. He York Hospital on March 29 of peritonitis. He said he wanted to find out if his wife had received proper medical treatment at her home before she was taken to the hospital. Coroner Hart sent for Dr. D. H. Smith of 220 West Thirty-fourth street, who was one of the physicians in attendance at her home. Dr. Smith said that everything possible had been done for the woman. The Coroner said he would get a report of the autopsy from the hospital authorities.

The cook on board the three-masted schooner Clara A. Phinney, lying at Coenties slip, spilled a pan of grease over the range in the galley yesterday afternoon causing a fire that brought yesterday alternoon causing a nre that brought around the fire boat Zophar Mills and three fire engine companies. The flames were ex-tinguished after the firemen had been at work a few minutes. Captains of three ships lying near the schooner had their vessels towed out in the middle of the river to avoid any danger that might result from the spread of the flames. New Publications.

Mew Zublications.

New Zublications.

New Publications

New Zublientions.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NOVELIST

Special, Before Publication, Half-Price Balzac Club Will Soon Close.



SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS OF BALZAC.

VICTOR HUGO says: "First among the greatest; highest among the best."

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD says: "To the novelists of the nineteenth century what Shakespeare was to the dramatists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

Dr. CYRUS A. BARTOL says: "He has no peer yet in the English tongue.'

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE says: "Nearer to omniscience than the most gifted of ordinary mortals."

THE N. Y. TIMES says: "The most powerful novelist who ever lived, and his understanding of human nature equalled Shakespeare's."

THE loftiest position in the realm of pure fiction is claimed for Balzac. His powerful romances form a union of lofty qualities—keen insight, profound knowledge, fascinating interest and epigrammatic force—which, blended and clothed in the mist of an undefinable charm, place him alone and peerless in the heights of classic fiction. This is not the arbitrary opinion of a few, but the consensus of criticism in three great countries. The quotations here given rank his genius above that of every other novelist.

If your library is to contain the choicest thought of the world, why not include the greatest novelist? you read fiction, why not read the best—the novels of world wide interest and enduring charm?

CHARLES DICKENS says: "He ranks as one of the few great geniuses who appear by ones and twos in century after century of authorship, and who leave their mark ineffaceably."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says: "Not content merely to picture the world, he has chapters in heaven, in hell, and in the realms of mysticism and magic."

THE N. Y. SUN says: "The supreme novelist of the century in his splendid solitude."

PAUL BOURGET says: 'One must go to Shakespeare to discover a genius so strong and so genuine."

Realism, Idealism, Tragedy, Comedy, Description, Analysis, Narration.

All the elemental principles of romance are found in the series of novels entitled "The Comedie Humaine." Balzac is a writer "whom every one should read" as truly as Thackeray, Dickens or Shakespeare. He depicted distinct, living, breathing personalities. Falstaff, Lear, Pickwick and Becky Sharp are not more real than many a character in his crowded scenes. He created an entire society of more than two thousand personages. Professor Trent, a profound student of Balzac, says: "Of this tremendous throng, an amazingly large number are living, breathing men and women, moving amidst unfading scenes, and they exist for us even more truly than Shakespeare's heroes and heroines."

THE AUTHOR'S PLAN.

BALZAC wrote eighty-eight wonderful stories, varying in length from fifteen to four hundred pages. Many of them are "the most delightful short stories ever written." None of them too long. Each is complete in itself, and there is no repetition, no padding. They depict human nature as it is, with all its great principles-hence he gave to the series the title of The Comedie Humaine, and divided it into seven great divisions, or scenes: Provincial Life, Private Life, Political Life, Parisian Life, Military Life, Country Life and Philosophical Studies.

THE EDITION ROYALE

consists of 32 volumes, averaging 380 pages, and totaling over 12,000 pages.

TYPE AND PAPER were specially chosen with reference to each other. The type is large, clear, and specially set for this edition, which is its first impression. The paper is a fine, laid, deckle-edged stock, not too smooth to take ink evenly. Uncut edges, gilt top.

PRINTING AND BINDING-The greatest care has been exercised in the press-work and binding. Two styles of binding are offered-cloth and half-leather. Both are handsome and durable, and bear attractive designs stamped in gold-leaf.

THE FAMOUS SAINTSBURY TEXT.

This is the only full and exact American printing of the famous Saintsbury Edition. Others so claiming are fraudulent or garbled. We have purchased the exclusive American rights of publication for the edition and reset it in new type. The text is translated by well-known English scholars; and we have added three stories originally lacking in the series.

INTRODUCTIONS—We also include the complete prefaces of Mr. George SAINTSBURY, who is credited with "knowing more about the literature of the world than any living man." These introductions, so necessary to a full appreciation of the author, are critical and explanatory, and deal with each story separately. No other edition contains them fully.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Here also will this edition excel. It draws illustrations from three sources: (1) Reproductions of the best etchings in the famous English edition; (2) redrawings of well-known subjects in the first French edition; (3) many original sketches made by distinguished American artists expressly for this edition. There are more than 130, all told, done in photogravure and printed by hand on genuine

Remember, this De Luxe Edition, which you yourself will say is the most beautiful, durable and desirable in every way, can be secured only through us. We are making it from first to last, and it will surpass any and every other edition. It is ours alone. It cannot be had in any book store.

A De Luxe Edition at "Popular" Prices.

'Twill pay you to investigate, no matter when you propose buying-no matter what you propose paying. If you cannot conveniently call at our office to examine specimen volumes and samples of the fine illustrations,

MAIL US THE COUPON GIVEN OPPOSITE.

It will bring you full information about the books and also about the Club which makes possible the special "before-publication" price and the small monthly payments (if you choose), which mean

ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY.

PRICE POSITIVELY ADVANCED AFTER PUBLICATION.

WHAT THE COUPON DOES:

It will pay you to send for landsomely illustrated booklet entirely free of cost. The booklet contains a biography and critique of Balzac, maxims from his writings, specimen pages and illustrations. THIS COUPON BRINGS IT TO YOU.

A	IA	IL	T	HIS	COL	PUN		D-DAI	*
_	-				OR OF THE	-	100.00	-	
		_						-	

INQUIRY COUPON us us us

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, NEW YORK: I am interested in BALZAC. Please send me, without cost, "booklet" and full particulars of your Club offer to advance

subscribers. Name

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.